

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1887.

In connection with an article published last week we give the following table of the expenses which Hawaii has paid for royal state during the year ending March 31st, 1887, and we would call attention to the fact that during the biennial period ending March 31st, 1879, the expenses for two years for the same purpose were \$164,778.46.

Civil list.	\$ 68,121 00
Foreign missions.	7,310 40
Official guests.	84 75
King's guard.	39,678 61
Military engineers.	50 00
Coronation expenses (additional).	22,867 72
Furniture Iolani palace.	7,629 28
Saluting battery.	1,630 10
Repairs of palace walls and improvement of grounds.	5,000 00
Palace stables.	2,949 81
Electric light at palace.	5,158 35
Account of Kamehameha (gold steam vessel).	4,086 00
Running ex. gov. steam vessel.	2,000 00
Military and naval organizations.	6,230 40
Repairs of manseum.	2,379 00
Board of genealogy.	5,088 74
Expenses of H. M.'s birthday.	15,000 00

Total. \$302,074 16

This is about ten per cent of the gross receipts of the treasury of the country and more than fifteen per cent of the actual income of the last financial year.

The decision of Justice Preston makes it evident that the opium law is a very ill-drawn as well as a very iniquitous law. According to the new law a man may have as much opium as he pleases on his premises and he cannot be touched. We have been fighting the opium demon for years past, and then a law in defiance of the best public feeling is passed which makes the drug practically free, and is so loosely constructed that any one can accumulate the noxious poison on his premises and the police are completely powerless to deal with him.

This is the result of some of the valuable legislation of last session. The servile majority under orders from headquarters passed the opium bill regardless of its immorality, regardless of the harm it was undoubtedly going to do to the whole nation; and those who ordered it were only greedy of gain, anxious to get a bill passed which put them up to the highest bidder among the Chinese, and as soon as the bill was passed the process of bidding commenced and continued until it culminated in the most barefaced piece of bribery and robbery which has ever been perpetrated here.

But the men who were eager for the bill to pass, were so vulgarly greedy that they bungled their own Act and made it utterly unintelligible. So we now have opium free to be smoked. It can be smuggled as successfully as ever and we shall have a flood of it no doubt within the next few months. A fine result of the opium law.

To identify the thousand varieties of wrong under the common name of oppression, is to mistake words for things, and to miss the characteristic features which distinguish nations from one another. The greatest evils which a Government can inflict upon its subjects are probably religious persecution, wasteful taxation and the denial of justice in the daily administration of life. None of these were present in Prussia during the darkest days of reaction. The hand of oppression fell heavily on some of the best and some of the most enlightened men; it violated interests so precious as those of free criticism and free discussion of public affairs; but the great aim of the action of Government was never on the side of evil. The ordinary course of justice was still pure, the administration conscientious and thrifty.

"But the old harmony between rulers and subjects in Germany perished in the system of coercion which Metternich established in 1815. Patient as the Germans were, they had proved themselves to Frederick William and to worse princes through good and evil, the gallant disappointment of noble hopes, the silencing of the Press, the dissolution of societies—calumnies, expulsions, persecutions—suffered many an honest mind against authority. The Count von Mainz did not find conspirators, but it made them. As years went by, and all the means of legitimately working for the improvement of German public life were one after another exhausted, men of ardent character thought of more violent methods. Secret societies, such as Metternich had imagined, came into actual being. And among those who neither sank into apathy and despair nor enrolled themselves against existing power, a new body of ideas supplanted the old loyal belief in the regeneration of Germany by its princes."

The above extract from *Fyfe's History of Modern Europe*, seems to fit two points at least, of the Hawaiian Government policy. It cannot however, lay claim to what Prussia had to say in her own favor. The great mass of the action of the Hawaiian Government is on the side of evil and the administration is neither conscientious nor thrifty. We have had copied here as all that is worst in autocratic government, and not a redeeming feature. We have had a most wasteful expenditure of the taxes, and there have been efforts to deny justice, but fortunately our Court is pure as yet. The old harmony between rulers and subjects in Hawaii has perished, and if the present Cabinet is not as successful as the Commission of Mainz, it will not be so their fault.

The celebrated and almost historical Madras case has come to an end at last; an end which to any thinking man, who took the trouble to inform himself upon the facts, was almost a foregone conclusion. We have here on clearly before us an instance of the egregious blundering of Mr. Gibson, and the country will have the satisfaction of paying over \$30,000 for the on inestimable boon of having had this "Hman blundering and mismanaging the W public affairs."

The British Government has treated this country with great lenity, for subjects of Great Britain had certainly suffered wrong at the hands of the Hawaiian officials, but not until every legal means was exhausted did Great Britain intend to interfere. And now their own Courts have decided against them, and in spite of all the bluster and bunkum of self-conceited officials

the Hawaiian Government have to pay the piper.

It comes very hard on taxpayers that they have to foot the bill which the mismanagement and stupidity of Mr. Gibson has run up against them, and it would be but just that he should be made to pay for his own folly. He went directly against the advice of his advising physician and acted more like an angry child than a man who has to rule a country and shape its policy.

The Government had a fair trial, and could not complain of any coercion or undue influence being used, and in spite of everything being in their favor, so strong was the case against them that they have been defeated hip and thigh, horse foot and artillery.

In the light of the present verdict it is very instructive to read the "hope" expressed in Mr. Gibson's letter to Mr. Wodehouse, dated January 28th, 1885, that "Her Majesty's Government" will not consider "that the owners of a British ship, whose Master was endeavoring, by fraudulent representations to introduce an infected body of people into the country were entitled to any consideration or damages, whatsoever." Whatever hope Mr. Gibson may have entertained about the attitude of the British Government has been pretty effectively squelched by the action of a Hawaiian jury.

No stronger commentary upon the existing regime is required than the result of this case. It shows how completely short-sighted the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Board of Health is, and into what unpleasant pitfalls he leads those who trust in him.

It is well also to remember that had the business of the Madras been done in such a way as to suit the Secretary of the Board of Health, there would have been very little objection to the Madras by the Hawaiian officials.

The receipts and expenditures of the Hawaiian Treasury have at length been published and as far as the work of the Registrar of Public Accounts is concerned, it has been well done. He has given a clear and comprehensive statement.

The receipts at the Treasury from March 31st, 1885, to March 31st, 1886, have amounted to \$1,909,436.44, the expenditures to \$1,878,380.08, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$31,056.36. On the face of it this looks prosperous enough. An expenditure large enough for so small a population but still certainly living within the income.

A glance at the make up of the receipts, however, tells a somewhat different tale as the following table will show:

Total receipts from March 31st, '85, to March 31st, 1886.	\$1,909,436 44
LESS	
Special loan.	\$5,000 00
Loan fund.	43,900 00
Loan act, 1874.	9,000 00
Savings bank.	182,328 75
	\$ 645,228 75

Income. \$1,264,207 69
From this the cash balance of \$9,174.85 has to be deducted, with which the financial year was started, and we have the net income of the country reduced to \$1,255,032.84. The showing really is therefore:

Expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1887.	\$1,878,380 08
Net income.	1,255,032 84

Deficit. \$623,347 24

In one year therefore, the financial position of the country has become over \$600,000 worse, or in other words Hawaii has spent 50 per cent. more than her income in the space of twelve calendar months. How long can she keep this up?

Of course, having expended so large a sum we would expect to see some permanent improvements, some large works undertaken, which would be of value to the country. Running over that list however, we fail to find that any such have been done. We notice that the salaries have been fully drawn and expenditures such as the Genealogy Board and Jubilee festivities, the military, the furnishing of that ever voracious maw, Iolani Palace, *et hoc genus omne*, have been fully pulled out—but out of \$758,000 voted for the roads and bridges of the country only \$70,000 has been expended, and out of the large sum set aside for landings only a few hundred dollars have been most gingerly doled out.

We look with astonishment on the hardihood and unblinking effrontery of the Minister of Interior who publishes as having expended \$5,904.99 upon the extension of Queen street. No such work has been done, and the money has been drawn from the Treasury for some other purpose, and has therefore been obtained by fraud. For this, if we ever are able to have an honest Legislature, the Minister will be impeached and suffer the penalties he deserves. How many pieces of like rascality are hidden beneath these figures, we cannot say; there are several others which smack strongly of like illegality, but the true inwardness of them can only be got at by thorough investigation by a Finance Committee. There has been \$3,158.35 expended for lighting Honolulu with electric light, \$7,310.40 for foreign missions, \$22,867.72 for coronation expenses, \$7,529.28 for furnishing Iolani Palace, \$14,086 on account of government steam vessel, \$2,379 for the repair of the manseum, \$5,088.74 for the Board of Genealogy, \$15,000 for H. M.'s birthday and \$5,000 for the palace walls and grounds. The running of the steam tug for a year cost \$13,622.26 and there is also an item of \$2,000 for running expenses of government steam vessel. The Eleu is certainly a most expensive vessel. The towage receipts amount to \$7,259, just about half what it costs to keep the tug running. Who has been making a bonanza out of this transaction? Then \$2,000 seems a very high price to pay for moving the Kaimiloa about

the harbor. If she cost that for this purpose before March 31st, what is she going to cost in the future? An explanation would be in order. What \$50 has been expended upon a Military Engineer for, or who that valuable officer is, passes our comprehension. Waste in small matters there has been, and waste in great. Illegality there has been, and on the part of the Minister of Interior something very like perjury, for it is evident that he has certified that work has been done, which we have ocular evidence has never been touched. It is well worth noting that out of this expenditure of \$1,878,000, only \$72,838.36 has been spent on education. This in itself is a commentary which all can understand and which will be appreciated by those who know in what direction the finances of a country ought to be spent.

In one year we have spent \$600,000 more than our income. Hardly an improvement has been made. During the present year we are likely to spend a like amount. At this rate we shall be in debt at the end of the biennial period \$1,200,000, and this added to the \$1,500,000 that we already owe, is going to make our finances look very sick indeed. The squeeze is not very far distant from the taxpayer's pocket, and he will soon be able to decide whether the game is worth the candle, whether it will not be just as well to look after his own affairs more closely and make an end, clear and definite to the system of robbery and corruption which now exists.

An extraordinary admission was wormed out of Michiels in the case before the Supreme Court the other day. It was a side issue in the case, but it was one which had a very distinct bearing upon the manner in which things are carried on in this country.

Michiels sued the Hartford Insurance Company for his insurances on his stock, which was burned last August. In order to show the value of that stock, Michiels stated that he had some very valuable laces. How he became possessed of these laces was not clear to the defendant's counsel, and a short cross-examination showed that they had been brought into the country without passing through the Custom House, in point of fact that they were smuggled.

Now it will be in order for the customs authorities to proceed against Michiels for smuggling. His sworn testimony is before the Court that he did pass these valuable laces into the country without paying duty, and the question for the Custom House to ferret out is, how did he do it? How was it possible for him to bring into the country and dispose of in his store articles of such value without the customs authorities taking cognizance of the fact? We can well remember that Michiels had the laces publicly for sale, and can remember ladies commenting on the excellence of the stock. The customs authorities must have been very remiss in their duties, if what was matter of public notoriety did not get to their ears, and they ought to have been well aware that the goods had not paid their proper quota to the revenue of the country.

It is said, and the statement is made on good authority, that the laces were passed through the Custom House under cover of belonging to parties who were exempt from paying duties. Who these parties are is clearly stated on page 126 of the Compiled Laws:

"No import duty shall be levied on goods or other articles for the use of the Government or of the King and Queen or goods imported for the private use and consumption of foreign diplomatic representatives."

Of course, if the above mentioned laces were passed into the country as belonging and being the property of the above, the Custom House authorities would be cleared of blame. But any one who did pass laces through the Custom House as his private property, which were afterwards to be put upon the market was making himself party to a fraud, for which, if possible he should be punished.

This is a matter which the Chamber of Commerce might well take cognizance of. The traders here pay heavy licenses and heavy duties, and it is an outrage upon them, if official immunity from duties is used as a cloak to permit one of their number to import goods without paying customs dues and thus to enable him to undersell all his competitors in trade.

There is something very rotten about such a state of affairs. We have heard of bribes being given for licenses, but it begins to appear that bribes are given and received for other things as well; that a few yards of lace, judiciously placed, will buy a "frank" through the Custom House and enable a man to defraud the revenue of the country with impunity.

This affair should not be allowed to rest, but should be thoroughly investigated and those implicated be pilloried at the bar of public opinion, even though they cannot be touched by the law.

THE FLEANEUR.

"On doit toujours flaner!"

Holy Moses says he has again cast Nobsig's horoscope, and each time there appears to be a marriage feast in the foreground, and now he feels sure that the ceremony will soon take place, unless fighting should strike the old fraud, or providence or some one else intervenes. Holy Moses says Nobsig pays "like von shantlemann."

Oh, my, won't it be "rough" on my old friend, Dr. Michiels, your justice as Frisco, when he goes down to the Australia to receive a royal salute, and finds his successor on board. Dave knows how he took the wind out of his predecessor's sails, and will be able to appreciate a similar joke on himself, and tell the public just where "the laugh comes in."

I had a short chat with my friend Foolsap, who, you know, is "Tony," and he told me to go slow about that night of the "stagnos" at the theater, and to say nothing about him opening the champagne for the Grand Duke, and also to keep dark about the hula dance at Sam's, on Queen street, the same night, after the show. I said:

"All right, Foo! scap—mum's the word. I'll be like a shup, yuster—you bet."

I had a little "chin music" with my old friend Lot about the opium law last week. He says, "The Judges are knocking the wind out of 't' 'ae press' soon all the time. The Chinese will be selling the stuff, and he will be ruin' 'A—no fees. 'But,' says Lot, 'Wait until the Grand Duke calls the Legislature to gether, and then we will fix the thing up in 'good shape, and make it hold water—besides, there is the \$500 each for the extra session, and the 'Independents' and the Lot says, will have to get up early in the morning before they can endure 'me and the Grand Duke.'"

Foolsap last Tuesday night tried to tell me about the boss time he and the Grand Duke, "the grand Duke" on board the English warship, you know. Well, breakfast commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted until 4, and such a time as they had—astonished Sir William, the cook, the steward and the waiters. After the "dead marines" and the Grand Duke and Foolsap left the ship she was considerably down, and some of the heavy guns had to be sent aft to trim the vessel. Oh, it was a heavy day, and that English Capt. knows now it's a cold day when the Hawaiian Grand Admiral "gets left."

I was having a chat with Lot the other day. He says, "I've fixed those Pake's nicely, Flan. I know what a bother it is to make accounts straight with the Government—been there myself, old boy. You bet, I wasn't going to have any trouble with the opium fees; so I just sign a book full (300 receipts) and I'm in the money. P. J. (the receipt man) may Flan, my boy, and don't forget it. I ventured to make some remark about \$450 of each book going into the Treasury; but just then Lot saw some one on the other side of the road, and I didn't hear anything about the \$450, and I guess the Government are in about the same box."

I noticed my venerable friend, "Holy Moses," knocking round the Custom House lately, and the boys there have dropped calling him "Moses," "Rosy," and other pet names. Now they are very circumpect, and they forget the "Mr." when they address him. I think the Grand Duke has given them a pointer, and "Holy Moses" has promised to tell them the number of the lucky ticket in the Louisiana lottery. "Moses" says he is quite busy now, "appraising" and "casting horoscopes" for the Grand Duke, which is what the Comundrum will, on his first cruise, secure a great deal of new territory, and will also help the Grand Duke at Christmas Island, about that opium license, down there, by capturing the Chinese junk and hanging Yon Lie. That's right—let things be done Constitutionally every time.

Bliff, was up round the Government House last week, where they manage all the "jobs" for the Grand Duke, and he heard old Kobola raving about the "Independents"—how they had "bust" the Grand Duke's "little scheme" for "worthless" land up in Kona, you know. Oh, wasn't the Grand Duke mad when he heard how mean they had acted, after he had gone and leased the land for nineteen years, for next to nothing per year, and then thought he would buy the whole lot for "two bits" an acre. It seems that there are others who want to buy this same land, but the Grand Duke, with the nineteen year lease, at next to nothing per year, has got the "deadwood" on them, and they just got mad and out of spite secured an injunction on old Kobola, and stopped the sale for the present, but the Grand Duke relies on the "Constitution" to put him in possession, and you bet he will win.

I and Bliff, took a walk up the valley last week, and when at the first bridge we came across a large pile of empty gin bottles, and "square face" and small, "Hullo," says I, "who runs a saloon up here?" "Oh," says Bliff, "that's not a saloon—that's where the ex-Governor lives, and these are empty medicine bottles. You know he has the 'rheumatic gout,' and this is the only kind of medicine that will support him. There are lots of fellows here, including the Grand Duke, who at times are afflicted with this dreadful complaint, and call on the ex-Governor for a few 'sniffers' of this invaluable specific, and they usually retire greatly relieved, and somewhat 'in the ideas.' I told Bliff that I thought, by the looks of the pile of empty gin bottles, that half of the town must have had the rheumatic gout bad. Says Bliff, 'you bet.'"

I and Muggins sauntered into the naval hop at the Docal hamlet last Wednesday night to see what was "tramps," and were met at the door by Foolsap, who warmly welcomed us, and led Bliff and I up to the sideboard, where we partook of "suthin" to brace us against the feverishness of the evening. We were present when the Grand Duke commissioned the "navvee" officers. I tell you, your officers, looked gay alongside of those English chaps of the Caroline—and Sir William felt sick when he looked at his crowd, and then when he saw Admiral Griley, his gorgeous attire, he looked not seem at all "stuck up" when he met Sir William, but just treated him as an equal. Lieutenant Sam, Malikano appeared a little awkward in his new harness, but withal looked like a newly painted handcart under a loaded gun.

Bliff knows how to "splice the mainbrace" and take an observation "through a glass"—requires quite as essential in the "King's navvee." I did not recognize the Chief Engineer, at first, with his face washed and a new uniform on—why his grand-nephew, who I knew him, he looked so "pootty." No one would have taken him for the fearless rooster who let the Comundrum's engine out and nearly shook the Admiral's eye-teeth out and the propeller off at the same clip—oh, no. I asked Foolsap where the "navvee" was being built at the Palace. "Se uniform was being built at the marine railway, and was not quite ready yet, but we would find him talking with the Grand Admiral and Nobsig at the little private sideboard. I tell you the uniforms were "nobby," and so were the cocked hats. Even the "navvee" officers, who might have been readily mistaken for the celebrated Griley, were it not for the queue and the absence of the corkscrews. They were the admiration of the ladies, and in the "dunee," you know, had it all their own way to the envy and disgust of the "dudes" who were fortunate enough to get an "invite" from Foolsap.

I and Lot took in the mustering of the "Navvee" at the Ducal Mansion last Wednesday night. We had a short chat with Foolsap at the time, who, not noticing Bliff, asked where the boy was. I told him I left Bliff, trying on his new uniform of Deputy Paymaster of the "King's Navvee"—he would soon be here. Foolsap led the way to the Grand Duke, and when he laid eyes on Lot and I, he just came down off his dry goods box and hugged us both—ah, how glad he was to see us—how fairly wet with joy. Lot moved the "previous question," and we all adjourned to the sideboard to elevate our spirits and brace ourselves for the fun which was to follow. I tell you that Grand Duke of yours is the only boy with the glass eye, and "no slouch" on the board. The Grand Duke said, "Flanear, just make yourself at home; you have carte blanche." You bet, I started in for a gay night. Almost the first man I struck was Admiral Griley, with his new uniform on. Talk about the "hilly of the valley," why, it wasn't a circumstantial to him, and so good looking, too. Well, Griley just waltzed as up to the other officers of the "Navvee," and we all took observations through our glasses. Pretty soon I noticed Lieut. Malikano and Bliff with their "booms tipped," making a fair wind of the Grand Duke, Sir William, Admiral Griley, Lot and other us guests. I tell you it was nifty, and the way we made things fly was a holy terror. My "pard" in this dance was lively, and I don't blame

old Nobsig for being a little "ewee" on this gay widow. Do you know, I think she has got the "bulge" on the old man, and will "rope him in" yet—six to four on the widow. Pretty soon I saw my old friend, Joe Sykes, the Fleet Paymaster, in his undress uniform, who, you know, of a quiet turn, but last night he had to maintain the dignity of the "Navvee," and right royally did he accomplish the task. Joe is a level-headed old rooster, and don't you forget it—knows which side of the bread the butter is on, and goes for it every time. I tell you, it was a gay night for all the "hoos"—plenty of everything, and lots had all they could carry in the shape of "light refreshments." The "Navvee" braced up well under difficulties, and never lost a button or soiled their uniforms—walked off like heroes, as they are, cheering and hurrahing for the Grand Duke, and singing "Hooray" for good fellows. "We're not go home till morning." Oh, it was breezy that night, and no mistake.

FLANEUR.

Prisoners Released.

On Saturday Captain Tripp, jailor of Oahu Prison, produced five Chinese prisoners before Mr. Justice Preston, at Chambers, who were undergoing punishment for having opium in possession. The Deputy Attorney General, A. P. Peterson, filed the Marshal's return and submitted the mittimus in the case of the prisoners. On motion of W. B. Cassidy, who appeared for the prisoners, his Honor ordered that, there being no penalty provided for in the Statute of 1886 for having opium unlawfully in possession, the prisoners be discharged. The learned judge also added that if the prisoners were guilty under any previous statute there is no mention made of it. Mr. A. P. Peterson appeared for the Crown.

Legal Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of DANIEL LYONS, ex. Administrator, John, (or) administrator, a petition for adjudication was filed on the 25th day of April, 1887, in said Court. In Bankruptcy. Before Bickerton, J.

Upon reading the said petition, and upon proof before me taken, I do find that the said Daniel Lyons has become a Bankrupt within the meaning of the Statute of 1886, and that the 29th day of August, 1884, entitled, "An Act to regulate proceedings in Bankruptcy in the Hawaiian Islands."

And I do hereby declare and adjudge him bankrupt accordingly. And I do further order that the creditors of the said Bankrupt come in and prove their debts before such Justice of the Peace, or Justice of the Peace, at Chambers, at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, on the 30th day of May, 1887, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and noon of said day, and elect one or more assignee or assignees of the said Bankrupt's estate.

And that notice thereof be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE newspaper published in Honolulu, in the English Language, and that the said Bankrupt shall immediately file with the Clerk of the said Court, a schedule of his creditors and assets, as required by the said Act.

Attest: R. P. BICKERTON, Justice of the Supreme Court.

J. H. REIST, 2d Deputy Clerk. 1163 31

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of the minor children of FRANK MOLTEVO, deceased. On filing the Petition and Accounts of W. C. Parker, Guardian of the Estate of the said minor children of Frank Moltevo, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$1,380.75, and charges himself with \$100.00, and asks that the said accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of the said property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his co-guardians from all further responsibility as such Guardian.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chambers, Honolulu, be, and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested therein, and who have any claim against the said property, may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

And I do hereby declare and adjudge him bankrupt accordingly. And I do further order that the creditors of the said Bankrupt come in and prove their debts before such Justice of the Peace, or Justice of the Peace, at Chambers, at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, on the 30th day of May, 1887, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and noon of said day, and elect one or more assignee or assignees of the said Bankrupt's estate.

Dated at Honolulu, this 18th day of April, 1887. In Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

1162 31

Circuit Court, II Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the estate of LOUIS LE-PARTE, late of Kanaakaka, Molokai, deceased. On filing the Petition and Accounts of the said Louis Le-Parle, late of Kanaakaka, Molokai, deceased, having on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1886, been presented to said Probate Court, and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested therein, and who have any claim against the said property, may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

And I do hereby declare and adjudge him bankrupt accordingly. And I do further order that the creditors of the said Bankrupt come in and prove their debts before such Justice of the Peace, or Justice of the Peace, at Chambers, at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, on the 30th day of May, 1887, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and noon of said day, and elect one or more assignee or assignees of the said Bankrupt's estate.

And that notice thereof be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE newspaper published in Honolulu, in the English Language, and that the said Bankrupt shall immediately file with the Clerk of the said Court, a schedule of his creditors and assets, as required by the said Act.

Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

J. H. REIST, 2d Deputy Clerk. 1163 31

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM HILLEBRAND, deceased. On filing the Petition and Accounts of the said William Hillebrand, deceased, having on the 14th day of April, 1887, been presented to said Probate Court, and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested therein, and who have any claim against the said property, may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

And I do hereby declare and adjudge him bankrupt accordingly. And I do further order that the creditors of the said Bankrupt come in and prove their debts before such Justice of the Peace, or Justice of the Peace, at Chambers, at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, on the 30th day of May, 1887, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and noon of said day, and elect one or more assignee or assignees of the said Bankrupt's estate.

And that notice thereof be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE newspaper published in Honolulu, in the English Language, and that the said Bankrupt shall immediately file with the Clerk of the said Court, a schedule of his creditors and assets, as required by the said Act.

Attest: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

J. H. REIST, 2d Deputy Clerk. 1163 31

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MY SON W. E. ROWELL HAS full power of attorney to act for me during my absence from the Kingdom.

Attest: M. J. ROWELL, 1162 31

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between H. P. Greenwell and Manuel de Gouveia, as stock farmers, is dissolved.

H. N. GREENWELL, 1161 41
M. DE GOUVEIA.

TO LET!

THOSE PREMISES RECENTLY erected, situated on Main Street, Wailuku, known as the Old Enders' Place, and now as the Waterford Stables, together with 3 Carriages, 2 Bays, double and single 2 Horses, and 2 sets double Harness, all new. The stable has accommodation for 16 horses.

For further particulars enquire of F. H. HOLTZ, Blacksmith, Wailuku, Maui.

1161 31

ESTATE OF T. D. LANE.

Notice to Creditors!

Notice that he has been appointed Administrator of the estate of T. D. Lane, late of Lihue, Kauai, deceased. All persons having any claims against said estate whether secured or unsecured, or otherwise are notified to present the same forthwith to the undersigned, and duly authenticated to the undersigned, at his Kamamama street residence in Honolulu, within six months from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

April 15th, 1887. F. M. HATCH, Administrator of the estate of T. D. Lane. 1162 31

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES

notice that he has been appointed Administrator of the estate of T. D. Lane, late of Lihue, Kauai, deceased. All persons having any claims against said estate whether secured or unsecured, or otherwise are notified to present the same forthwith to the undersigned, and duly authenticated to the undersigned, at his Kamamama street residence in Honolulu, within six months from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

April 15th, 1887. F. M. HATCH, Administrator of the estate of T. D. Lane. 1162 31